THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.

D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address

THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145.¼

CITY ITEMS.

For Raising Light Cakes,

Bread, &c., there is nothing better than Morris' Azumea, the premium baking powder.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Old Port,

Sherry and Madeira Wines, the finest grades, for the use of invalids, at McClarran's Drug Store.

"Pure Cognac Brandy,"

And all liquors of the finest grades, for medicinal use, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicines

Of all kinds are sold in Pittsburgh at the lowest wholesale and retail rates, at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Remember

That South & Ross, 63 Market street, are selling shoes remarkably low.

For Medicinal Use,

Get your liquors at McClarran's Drug store.

Blackberry Brandy.

The finest article, for medicinal use only, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Dyspepsia.

What everybody says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefited by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggists and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

"Bell's Old Rye Whisky."

Acknowledged to be the finest in the market. Invalids in search of a pure article should use it by all means. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Card to the Public.

BOSTON, July 31, 1865.

The subscriber informs the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he has been in this city during the past week, engaged in selecting, at the factory of Chickering & Sons, a new stock of their Pianos. The assortment comprises all the best styles made by the Messrs. Chickering, and are all the very choicest instruments, selected with the greatest care, after repeated trials. This stock will arrive and be ready for exhibition at the subscriber's warerooms during the coming week. Persons desirous of purchasing a fine instrument will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment. CHAS. C. MELLOR,

Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons' Pianos, 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

THE WATER WE DRINK.

Pure Water vs. Deleterious Liquids.

Interesting Question for Total Abstinence People.

The persevering efforts and immense expense attending them, as well as the incredible perseverance in their prosecution, by the citizens of Chicago to obtain a supply of pure fresh water for their use from the depths of Lake Michigan, have caused the agitation again of the question of pure water in this city. It is now nigh upon a score of years since the citizens of Pittsburgh could boast of the purity of its Allegheny water, which they then claimed to rival, in its limpid and refreshing character the famed Croton and Cochituate. Since then, however, this substantial and wealthy city has extended its limits along the banks of the Allegheny as well as the Monongahela river, and the first mentioned stream is now lined with rolling mills, copper mills, oil refineries, and other manufactories, the refuse from which now adulterates the Alleghany water. Since then, the spirit of enterprise has opened up a new source of wealth to the city as well as the nation, in the development of petroleum, whose greasy substance now floats upon the bosom of the once fair Allegheny and percolates its banks at innumerable places along its entire extent. Since then, new wards have been built up and inhabited; new schools, hospitals and other public buildings erected, the sewerage from which is emptied into the Alleghany, immediately above the Water Works. Above the north side of the river, the same spirit of improvement has been manifest in the extension of the wards and boroughs, and in the erection of work-shops and manufactories. All these have contributed to render impure that which was pure, and, to a greater or less extent, add to the mortality list of the week.

About twelve months ago, this same question of impure water was before the people, and in fact had been introduced into councils, but no definite action was taken thereon. The late Dr. Geo. W. Weyman, an experienced chemist, had made an analysis of the water we then drank, and reported the result of his investigation to councils. From his report it was clear that the water was of a decidedly unhealthy character, although not calculated to produce an epidemic. It was his opinion that the purest water within a convenient distance of the city, was to be found in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, five miles north of the city. After the report had been published, the attention of the people was turned into another channel, and the question of pure water quietly went upon or under the table.

Although it has escaped general attention, there are many who have given the subject much earnest thought since. It is impossible to forget, when we have a new river and hydrant in a warm day, that the water supplied to our citizens and their families is impregnated with all manner of unhealthy substances. They all know, or should, that the offal from slaughter-houses; from the cattle pens; from the hospitals, where small pox and other infectious diseases are prevalent; the refuse from refineries, from workshops and manufactories, and from other sources, on both sides of the river, are emptied into the one common receptacle—the Allegheny river, from which stream the water we drink, we cook with and bathe in is supplied us by our city authorities, at a pretty round price, considering the quality of the article furnished.

Can we have Pure Water?

Various suggestions have been made to remedy this great evil, but we do not propose to rehearse them at all. Some are of the opinion that pure spring water could be furnished the city by laying pipes therefrom to some mountain stream, but the expense attending such a scheme would forbid its being entertained for a moment by our city authorities. The remark has been truly made that we have vastly more solid wealth in this city than there is in Chicago, but the citizens of the latter have a hundred fold more public spirit than we can muster. However, this aphorism may change some-day soon.

Another suggestion is to bring the water from the vicinity of Sharpsburg, where the Allegheny is undisturbed by the influences at work against it in the neighborhood of the city. This proposition would not be attended by any very great expense, and could be borne unusually by the authorities of the several corporations that might be benefited.

But a third proposition, and one which commends itself to a careful consideration, is the construction of an immense reservoir on the hill south of the city, excavated say twenty feet below the bed of the river, (leave the walls of the reservoir high of stone and lined with brick, the whole thoroughly plastered and covered with hydraulic cement, in order to prevent the water from the river percolating the walls. Still the reservoir until a good gravelled bottom is obtained, through which the water should naturally rise in the reservoir would be perfectly filtered. This reservoir, or rather immense cistern, should then be covered, to keep out the dust and dirt. As the river would rise, the water in the cistern, would naturally come up to the same level, and the argument in this behalf, as a filter, would preserve its purity being another benefit gained by cistern. This proposition is one that should receive early consideration, and an experiment made to test its practicability. It is believed that sufficient ground to make the test can be found on the city lot, on which the water works are now situated. The experiment would cost but little compared with the immense benefit that would result from it if successful. The most scientific men think very favorable of it. The most important question probably will be to ascertain if a sufficient supply of water can be obtained through such a reservoir, which the experiment would determine.

The foregoing proposition is submitted to the city authorities in the hope that they will give it their early attention. Now is a very good season to make the experiment, when the river is low and will soon be lower.

THE New York *Herald* suggests that "the shortest and easiest and the best way to remove all misapprehensions is for us to remember that rebels died with the rebellion." We might have some confidence in the idea if the *Herald* could only prevail upon the Southern people to think the same way, and conduct themselves accordingly.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1865. NO. 274.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Washington Items.

Gen. Howard and the Freedmen.

Trial of Capt. Wirz.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—It is stated that General Howard will not interfere in the claims of the freedmen for pay from their late master's since the date of the proclamation of freedom.

Dick Taylor has not gone to Fortress Monroe to see Davis. He wanted to go to Europe but the President sent him back home to endeavor by his influence to restore the people to loyalty.

The statement that Governor Wells has been made Provisional Governor of Louisiana, is not true. Application has been made for a Provisional Governor, but no action has yet been taken.

The trial of Wirz, the Andersonville prison keeper, will commence when Colonel Chapman, Judge Advocate of the Court, returns to the city.

The news from the Rio Grande is looked upon with considerable interest, but great anxiety is manifested to learn whether Gen. Steele will succeed in preventing the serious committal of a portion of our forces on the river with the Mexicans. Affairs are in a very delicate position just now, and our General on the line will have to be very careful.

Santa Anna's Pronunciamento is looked upon as entitled to but little weight.

General Lee is not at Niagara but in Virginia.

Gen. Heintzelman publishes a card this A. M., denying the statements made in a book just published, that he had a misunderstanding about rank with Gen. Keyes at the battle of Fair Oaks.

In the course of the present month the new addition to the Government Printing Office will be completed. ....een new steam power presses are added to the already large establishment. Owing to the extraordinary demands for printing by the War and Treasury Departments, some of the work ordered early last December by Congress remains uncompleted. Increased facilities will insure more promptness.

A number of persons prominent in the late rebellion, who had been here several weeks waiting to see the President, have left the city without being gratified.

There are not more than 2,000 patients in the various Government Hospitals in this city and nearly one-half of them are now being vacated, and the patients concentrated at Washington Square, Douglas and Stanton Hospitals.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Meeting of his Friends in New York.

COMMITTEES, RESOLUTIONS, &c

Measures for his Defense.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The *Post* contains a report of the proceedings of a private meeting of the friends of Jeff. Davis, held in this city yesterday, to devise measures for the fair and full defense of Jeff. Davis and his associates, so that whatever happens justice may be done. The meeting, held at the rooms of Mr. Carlos Butterfield, who was present, at the suggestion of Mr. Peter Y. Cutler.

A committee was appointed to raise funds for the object stated, to consult with Chas. O'Connor, Esq., counsel, and to adopt other necessary measures. The following gentlemen were named as the committee: Mayor Gunther, Carlos Butterfield, Theo. Martin, E. Douglass and Chancy Cushman.

The Mayor was absent, but he sent his regrets and assurances of hearty co-operation. Surrogate Tucker, Mr. Brown and Mr. Livingston, of Mobile, were among those present.

Messrs. Cutler, Tucker and Livingston were the principal speakers. They regarded the fair-weekly denunciation of the Democratic press, that originated it still lives, and by the assistance of their friends at the North, it can be successful in defeating the Yankees.

Mr. Livingston said that Alabama would be represented in Congress by none who were not loyal and by the favor of Southern independence; that Mrs. Surratt's execution had excited the indignation of the world, and that the government had murdered Mr. Davis in trial.

Mr. Livingston said that any person who would regard the course of the South treasonable would be looked upon as a laudanum or a fool.

Affairs in Virginia.

THE CROPS IN THE STATE.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through the counties of Stafford, Spottsylvania and Orange, Va., reports that he found the inhabitants generally in a very destitute condition, with no money and very little of anything aside from the present crop. The corn crop, though not very extensive, will be unusually large in yield. It is thought that more corn will be raised in proportion to the number of acres planted than was ever before produced in that section of the State. The common people are well satisfied with the termination of the war, and the rebel soldiers, who have been longest in the field, appear to be well satisfied with the present condition of affairs.

The preachers, editors and politicians of the old State regime are the only persons who will adhere to the idea of Southern independence. In many instances ex-rebel lieutenants, captains, majors and colonels are engaged in tilling the soil, who, before the war, would have considered such an occupation degrading.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondence says: The fact that some twelve citizens had been refused the right of franchise because of their Union proclivities, being made known to Gen. Turner, he issued an order declaring the late election null and void. This is in accordance with the code of Virginia, which still exists—that the refusal of one legal vote shall destroy the whole ballot; and is in harmony with justice, because the men chosen were well known disloyalists, and are still sympathizers with secession. The perseverying tyranny of Mayor Mayo, and the dogged indisposition of the Legislature in its late session to ameliorate laws bearing upon the blacks, the irony of Mayor Towns, of Petersburgh, in his strictures upon justice to the negro, the unfeigned disloyalty of Mayor Staughter, of Fredericksburg, the perverted and distrustful tone of the entire press would compare to justify the general government in its continuance of martial law and a vigorous confiscation of property. Two or three months from now will be time enough for the first steps towards civil government in this state.

Horrible Murder in Manchester, Connecticut.

HARTFORD, August 1.—A horrible murder was discovered to-day at daylight, at the village of Oakland, in the town of Manchester, nine miles east of this city. Mrs. Bery Starkweather and daughter Ella, fourteen years old, were chopped to death in bed with an axe, the blows of which severed the skull in every line, and the bodies presented a horrid sight. They were also stabbed in many places with a butcher knife, which with the axe has been found. A son of Mrs. Starkweather is being examined to-day, and it looks as if he had committed the deed for a sum of four hundred dollars. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire, both his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes.

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From Fortress Monroe.

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The steamer De Molay has arrived from New York with troops for Richmond, and landed a squad of convalescents and deserters.

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The Steamship Blackstone.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30.—The steamship Blackstone, Capt. Coffin, from New Orleans on the 19th, was towed into Hampton Roads last night. They report a perilous passage.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

New Geological View

Where to Bore and Why.

THE SUGGESTIONS OF SCIENCE.

The Sub-Carboniferous vs. the Devonian Theory.

A Letter from Professor Fleury.

Oil from the Clarion.

FROM OIL CITY AND PIT HOLE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

During my last visit to the Venango oil regions I have made some observations which may perhaps be of interest to your numerous readers, and I transmit them for their perusal. When we pass along the road from Franklin to Oil City, and from there to Pithole and back to Petroleum Centre, and from there over Tarr Farm back to Oil City, and closely observe the rocks that are exposed at the margin of the river and along the creeks, we are struck with the following peculiarities:

1. Between the horizontal layers of shale we perceive here and there smaller strata of sandrock, and wherever the slightest elevation or depression is visible the sandstone strata exhibit fractures and cavities, while the clay-slate is simply bent without showing any fracture or crevice.

2. Careful examination of the nearly horizontal strata along the river shows that at certain points, for instance at Petroleum Centre, as well as at Pithole, and all along the line from Pithole to Petroleum Centre, a slight rise and consecutive fall of the horizontal strata of clay slate can be ascertained: the same is seen at Tarr Farm and Oil City,—it is also visible at Franklin.

3. The parallel direction of these slight elevations and depressions is running in a *North-west* South-easterly direction, while the direction of the hills and excavations is from North-east to South-west, and in some places due North and South.

4. If we draw parallel lines from the most successful wells—for instance, from Pithole to Petroleum Centre, and parallel to this line across Tarr Farm, Oil City and Franklin,—we must come to the inevitable conclusion that the slight rises and falls of strata correspond with the lines of the successful wells.

5. The sandrock from which the oil is taken, is in many places forty and more feet thick, and it can easily be conceived that this refractory sand rock, similar to the small seams visible on the sides of the excavations, must have broken open at the slightest bend of the stratification, forming large cavities, wherein water, oil and gas can accumulate and be kept back for ages by the plastic, uniform slaty covering and bottom.

6. We have positive evidences that the growth of sea plants preceded the fauna on terra firma in the same way as the epoch of the fishes preceded that of reptiles; that the carboniferous era followed the devonian epoch, the one passing gradually into the other, having the limestone and conglomerate as their dividing line.

7. We find coal on the hills of the East Sandy, near Franklin, and also three miles from Pithole, and perhaps on other hills in the Venango oil regions. No limestone or conglomerate has yet been reached. These facts are evidently to do with the *sub-carboniferous* epoch.

8. Heavy earthquakes rolled once along thousands of miles in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction forming the mountain ranges of a north-easterly and south-westerly direction—and, submerged deep at the bottom of a salt sea, as the Venango oil regions undoubtedly have been, the clay being plastic bent in slightly waving lines and left the sandrock in a more or less broken condition, giving room to expanding gasses, and distilling liquids.

9. These peculiar features of the ground strata seem to be confined to this direction: is independent from that of the later deposits and show plainly that were we to ascertain the hights above the level of the sea at which wells are sunk; the exact depth, thickness, physical and chemical nature of the various sandrocks in which we find the oil; how their thickness, &c., compares with those in that of other sections—we could form a more correct idea of the formations and their cavities, and would perhaps be able to come to positive results, and not depend on the good or bad luck of professional oil-smellers, and mysterious guessing of men who want to dispose of their land at *ait rates*.

As the boring of wells is now carried on without any system whatever, only trusting to good fortune, and without the least positive scientific research, it is to be wondered that so much profit is realized; and we can only look forward with amazement at the enormous developments which must follow when the Petroleum interest shall have so far advanced as to allow those interested the thought of a combined systematic action in the premises.

Why cannot all the companies contribute a share toward a thorough systematic research combining practice with science, and procure us facts instead of theories? Of course it could not be done without expense, time and labor. The results, however, would amply pay for all, because we could calculate certainly where we now only proceed blindly. A. L. FLEURY.

Clarion River Oil.

A day or two ago we announced through our commercial column the arrival of a boat load of oil from the Clarion river.

It is now an ascertained fact that the Clarion river region abounds in petroleum. The Whitehill, Clarion, Black Diamond, Deer Creek, Indian, and other wells, of which the Hon. W. P. Schell, of Philadelphia, is President, have penetrated the rich fluid. The Whitehill well, from which the present shipment comes, produces a bright, straw colored, oil. The Clarion and other wells, a pure green, of the best illuminating quality. The straw colored oil from the Whitehill, after a thorough test, is not only found to be the very best lubricating for fine machinery, but is also discovered, by actual test (as will be seen from Inspector Harrison's report below), to burn equally as well in its crude state as refined oil.

"The undersigned, Inspectors of Crude and Refined Petroleum, hereby certify that they have examined and tested a lot of Clarion river oil, Whitehill well, and find it to be of the very first quality. P. L. HARRISON & BRO."

We congratulate Mr. Schell and the stockholders in his companies on the splendid prospects their outlying territory have produced. Clarion may be only second to Oil Creek, but we are prepared to believe that ere long the rapid development of this county, and the boldness presented a horrid sight. They were also stabbed in many places with a butcher knife, which with the axe has been found. A son of Mrs. Starkweather is being examined to-day, and it looks as if he had committed the deed for a sum of four hundred dollars. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire, both his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes.

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WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

Commencement Week at Washington, Pa.—Baccalaureate Sermon of Dr. Jno. Scott—An Interesting Discourse.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 30, 1865.

The preliminary exercises of the annual Commencement of Washington College were opened Sabbath morning with the Baccalaureate sermon, by the President, Rev. John Scott, D. D. More than usual interest attached to this occasion, as the last one which the friends of the College and its worthy President will have the pleasure of attending; the present term, as is generally known, concluding the independent existence of the college and the long period of time during which the venerable Doctor has been its presiding head and representative. Of the sterling merits of the retiring President we need not speak. The hearty and spontaneous expressions of esteem for his excellencies and of regret at his retirement, which fall from the lips of all who have enjoyed the privilege of sitting under his tuition, and of the multitude who have been convinced of his worth and efficiency by the prosperous management of the college in circumstances the most adverse, evince how profoundly a sense of the sad significance of these concluding ceremonies has pervaded the whole community. The First Presbyterian Church, the most commodious edifice in the place, was crowded to its utmost capacity in seating the audience assembled to hear the sermon, which they rightly understood to be a farewell address to the college and community, as well as a discourse to the class just concluding their studies under his care.

The service was opened with a grand hallelujah by the church choir, and was performed in a style worthy of its high reputation, and most appropriate to the solemn occasion. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., after which, as the number and intelligence of his hearers, the President took his text from Proverbs—"*The glory of young men is their strength.*"

The Doctor remarked that the sense of the word strength was comprehensive. There are many different kinds of strength. An analysis of their significance, with regard to young men shows us many different elements which properly constitute the glory of young men. The exposition of these attributes, in their true order, will engage us to-day, is as follows: Physical, mental, moral and spiritual strength.

First—Physical strength. The physical element ought not to be neglected. It is worthy of high appreciation and culture. A fine manly personal presence, comeliness of form, symmetry and symmetry of form, is rightly the glory of young men. We instinctively recognize and pay admiring homage to the physical perfect. Hear the enthusiastic, spontaneous exclamation of delight on the lips of the American artist, Benjamin West, when his eyes first fell on the young Mohawk brave—"What a physical human strength and beauty—the Apollo Belvidere. This kind of strength is the first element reached in the upward line of the race and of the individual. The Mohawk warrior, in his native wilds, whose sinewy powers and fleetness of foot, gave him the mastery of the forest, is a splendid specimen of physical development. But this is unnecessary. We do not need the excessive culture of the physical strength to secure the highest type of mental human strength and beauty—the Apollo Belvidere. This kind of strength is the first element reached in the upward line of the race and of the individual. The Mohawk warrior, in his native wilds, whose sinewy powers and fleetness of foot, gave him the mastery of the forest, is a splendid specimen of physical development. But this is unnecessary. We do not need the excessive culture of the physical strength to secure the highest type of mental and moral

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

The Richmond Election—A Good Sign.

We interpret the action of General TURNER, in setting aside the late election in Richmond, to mean, that whenever a rebellious spirit shows itself and offers obstacles to the restoration of the Union on the line whereon the war was fought and the victory won, it will be summarily dealt with and effectually extinguished. In this view, the action of General TURNER becomes important, as a warning to the South in general, as well as a corrective of a present evil in Richmond. The General's order says that the line between those who were true to the rebellion and those who were faithful to the Union, having been drawn, and thousands of the latter having been excluded, the result will not be permitted to stand. We take it for granted that this is to be the rule, not only in Richmond, but wherever a similar state of things shall be found to exist.

The rule is a wholesome and timely one, and the laying of it down will do great good. It will strengthen the Government with loyal men everywhere. It will curb the wild spirit which has of late manifested itself in many places and become quite too general in the South. It is a fair warning that there will be no trifling, but that that the business of reconstruction will be conducted on the line whereon the war has been fought out, in spite of the lamentations in Richmond and elsewhere.

The Richmond *Republic*, the only paper in the city that pretends to unreserved loyalty, publishes the order, and says, "we told you so." It is not surprised, and by way of intimation of what further may happen to "Virginia loyalty," publishes a private letter written by a gentleman who has spent much time in Washington lately, from which the following is an extract:

"The result will be, I am enabled to assure you, that "our present government will be superseded, and "military government substituted. And I must con-"fess that, if promine nt secessionists shall be generally, "or to any considerable extent, elected to office, we "shall deserve any fate, however hard. I would, my-"self, in such an event, unhesitatingly acquiesce.

"If any number of disloyalists shall be elected to the "next Legislature or to Congress, our fate is fixed. "We shall be turned over to the territorial condition "and military rule."

We have no doubt that the writer of the above reflects correctly the purpose of President JOHNSON; and loyal men everywhere will rejoice to learn that having tried one medicine without producing a cure, another will be given better suited to the condition which the patient has developed while under treatment.

Rip Van Winkle Redivivus.

Can it be possible that the Democratic papers have just wakened up after a four or five years' sleep? Can it be that the history of that period is a sealed book to them? They seem to have no knowledge of the fearful struggle through which the country has just passed, in which tens of thousands of our youth were swept away and hundreds of millions of treasure expended. The scenes of the armed, the tears of the widow and the distress of the orphan do not enlist their sympathy. Has RIP VAN WINKLE just been aroused from another slumber, and has he assumed the outward form of the defunct Democracy? Whatever it be that afflicts the distracted fragments of that ancient organization, it is unquestionable that their course to-day ignores the lessons of the past five years. As glibly and grossly as at the beginning of that period, do they abuse that portion of the people, who through gloom almost impenetrable and dangers seemingly insurmountable, and by a heroic constancy and unswerving loyalty of purpose, have just destroyed a rebellion unparalleled in history—a rebellion aimed at the life of the Government by their friends and political affinities. The old slang about abolitionists, which is as rotten as the carcass of slavery itself, is indulged in illimitably in the ancient manner. In their estimation it may be a fearful thing to have been an abolitionist, but there is no loyal man in the country afraid to be called such. It has ceased to be an offensive term except that it has no life in it now, and disgusts for the same reason that dead bodies usually do.

It is generally conceded that abolitionism went down with the crime which occasioned it. The reconstruction of the South is being conducted on the idea that slavery has no longer an existence. Slavery being dead, there is no mission for abolitionism, and, of course, it falls to the ground. Although the Democracy may not appreciate it, it is very clear to us that the attempt to revive the discussion of the abolition question involves the intention to restore slavery if possible. They are fully aware that their party cannot even hope for existence unless it have the support of slavery, and it seems natural that they should make an effort to galvanize the monstrous wrong into existence again.

In furtherance of this idea, we witness their daily abuse of the measures of the President to restore civil government on the basis of freedom. Each policy denies power to the South on the slavery question; therefore, each policy is oppressive, unconstitutional and unjust. They demand that the South shall be placed upon an equality with the North immediately, the same as though there had been no rebellion. When the South failed to destroy the Government it is urged that it should be allowed the right to come back immediately and control it. We cannot accommodate the RIP VAN WINKLE Democracy to that extent. We are too painfully reminded that the South rebelled; that they murdered, starved and tortured our fathers, sons and brothers, and perpetrated such crimes as will make posterity shudder. The Democracy, if they desire to appear well in history, must throw off their stupor, be instructed by late events, and assist in solving the political problems in the reorganization of Government in the South on the broad basis of universal freedom. Let them imitate the example of JOHN LETCHER, and apply for copies of the late Acts of Congress, that they may more fully understand their duty to their Government. We doubt not that their petition will be as favorably considered as their Virginia associate's.

Seeking Light.

JOHN LETCHER, the quondam Governor of old Virginia, has written a letter to Secretary SEWARD, asking for copies of the laws passed by the United States Congress since 1860. The letter was referred to Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, who furnished the books. It is not customary to supply private citizens with such things, but as LETCHER said there was not a copy of the laws to be found in his county, and as there appeared to be great propriety in the Southern people acquainting themselves with the laws made necessary by their madness, Mr. HARLAN felt justified in giving a wider scope to his discretion than is usual in such cases. We trust that JOHN will read the interesting volumes with much profit to himself and his neighbors. We do not suppose that they will feel the liveliest gratification from a perusal of the legislation which aided in thwarting their iniquitous designs and brought them humbled and subdued to the Executive of the nation to sue for pardon and forgiveness. But in the light of those volumes they may learn the means, if they do not know them already, by which the National Government developed its power and resources, and vindicated the ability of a democratic form of government to maintain itself, and in time realize that it was for their own good that God confounded their wicked purposes, and brought them back to the tender care and protection of the authority they sought in their madness to destroy.

Important Elections at Hand.

Kentucky will elect Members of Congress and State Treasurer on the first Monday in August; Vermont, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Treasurer on the first Monday in September; Maine, Governor and Legislature, on the second Monday of September. Elections have been ordered in the following States for the purpose of reorganizing according to the proclamation of the President:

Mississippi, August 7 and 14; Alabama, August 28 and September 4; Georgia, October 4 and 25, South Carolina, November 20.

BRITISH RANCOR.—It is asserted that, while there has been an apparent friendliness in British official intercourse, in reality there has existed and still exists an "unaccountable malignity" which has no other explanation than the result of the war in this country. Not only the scandalous utterances of Mr. ROEBUCK and others are referred to as proof, but the course of the British authorities in regard to the Anglo-rebel pirates, of whom several have found safety under various pretences at Liverpool. We have for nothing to grow out of these things of a serious character. JOHN BULL must have his sulkiness out. Events have taken a provoking turn, and British neutrals are more the objects of pity than hatred.

THE DEMOCRATS of Iowa are so disgusted with their old party name that they have omitted it in their call for a State Convention. They are not peculiar in their feelings.

A Look into the Silver State.

Nevada is the youngest State in the Union family, a mere infant in fact, not having yet the sunshine and snows of an entire year upon its head. The familiar phrase of the nursery may be employed to designate its condition—it is doing "as well as can be expected." From *Harper's* for August, we get our information. Silver is the attraction which for five or six years has drawn the eyes and steps of people in that direction. The country was speedily covered with "stock," that is with stock companies for working the mines. Much money has been expended, with the balance on the same side of the ledger, as in California for the first two or three years of its gold history.

Nevada is still largely in debt to California—indeed how could it be otherwise? the freight alone on goods, machinery, etc., hauled across the Sierra mountains during the year last amounted to something more than $10,000,000 in gold. It would be safe to estimate that the original cost in California of the articles for which this freight was paid was not less than $7,000,000 in gold; making $30,000,000 of imports, while the yield of silver and gold was less than $20,000,000. To this $30,000,000 must be added the large sums of ready money sent over for investment in buildings, mines, mills, etc., and it will readily be seen that the people of Nevada are still greatly in debt; although 1864 has produced a larger yield of bullion and the amount of articles purchased in California has greatly decreased, both because the diminished demand for heavy castings of machinery, and the increase of home agricultural and manufactural operations. Nevada will pour from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of silver into the treasury of the world during the year 1865.

The product of silver was sufficiently large to produce an immense growth of "stocks," and those swelled up to such huge proportions as to occasion, in 1864, a "bust up," when the shrinkage reduced the best to one-tenth their nominal value, and large numbers fell below zero—out of sight. Still there is immense and available wealth there, and mines worked judiciously are paying well, dozens of the smaller ones yielding from $25,000 to $100,000 per month, paying a profit of from $1,000 to $6,000. The Mexican maxim that "it takes a mine to work a mine," holds good in Nevada. It takes capital to start with, as the following fact shows:

Is it a marvel that Comstock, the discoverer of all this wealth, is mining with indifferent success in the Reese country; that Gould the locator of the great "Gould and Curry Mine," is cutting shingles for subsistence; and Chollar, the owner of the Chollar Mine, now worth between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, is prospecting still for "a pile?"

The first society of such a country is not usually modeled on a very high morality. Nevada was not an exception, but it is improved by adversity.

In 1860 and 1861 the refuse ruffianism of California flocked over to the new Sorodo. The second Comstock was almost as frequent upon the streets of Virginia as the clink of silver from a hundred gambling hells that lined her principal streets. "A man or two for breakfast," was the staple; and the first inquiry of the morning made by the sober merchant or the tired sojourner to the town about town's end, "Who was killed last night?" The hard times which succeeded the financial crash of the spring of '63 drove the miscellaneous class of citizens to "fresh fields and pastures new." Virginia is now orderly and well governed, while an increase of churches and schools tells the tale of growing civilizing tendencies.

The first constitution was rejected by the people. The second was in September last, approved, though the democratic element opposed it on account of its giving "paramount allegiance" to the United States government. The politics of the State may be set down as sound. Its vote was nearly two for Lincoln to one in opposition. The beautiful and significant motto of this State, born amid the battle strife of the republic, is "*All for our country.*" Go ahead with that, Young Nevada!

Jay Cooke.

Whatever is the history of our national debt, the fame of JAY COOKE, in connection with it, is as fixed as anything can be. Our credit and resources cannot be mentioned without causing the mind to revert to his splendid success with the Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties. It is doubtful where we would have been with our debt, had we not applied the magic to develop the energy of the people to carry it. More to relieve high praise for many things which others would have done better. But who will pretend that JAY COOKE has not fairly earned the honor and praise universally accorded to him, or that the renown that everywhere attaches to his name in connection with the financial marvel he has developed, is not just? In connection with this success the following incident is related:

The success of Jay Cooke & Co., in negotiating the seven-thirty loan is even more remarkable than that they achieved with the five-twenty loan. Two dozen of his friends dined with him on the evening of June 30st last, the day before he undertook the management of the seven-thirty loan, and well remember in what terms he expressed himself regarding the amount he hoped to negotiate daily. The Treasury had been drawing checks for from one hundred and fifty to two and a half dollars per day—"I hope we shall be able to get rid of an average of double that amount after we get fairly at work. Some days we may run over that a little, and on others the day may fall a little short of it; but I hope we shall put out about a million and a half per day as soon as we get thoroughly organized. That was the ultimate limit of his most anticipative. Since that we have been one hundred and fifty-two working days, in which have been taken four hundred and twenty million dollars of subscriptions, or nearly three average of over two and three-quarters millions per day! What a grand nation it is, to be sure!

THE Alexandria *Journal* commenting on the order of Gen. TURNER declaring the Richmond elections void, throws some light upon the way in which the politics of Virginia have always been controlled, and what the difficulty is there now. It says that the affairs of the two parties existing at the time of the war were managed by about a dozen men in each. Public sentiment was moulded by the leaders, who in consequence of the ignorance of the masses, were fewer in number than in any other State in the Union. It is charged upon GOV. PIERPONT, that in disregard of the interests of the masses, and the requirements of the country, his policy was shaped for the purpose of conciliating the little squad of political tricksters. With that in view he advised the repeal of the disfranchising clause of the Constitution, and in ninety days after the close of the rebellion all the safeguards thrown around the franchise were repealed, so that to-day there is not an act on the statute book of the State to show that the South had ever committed treason. From various sources we have intimations that PIERPONT will be removed and the State given over to a Provisional Governor. Such officials must respect the fact that it is the right of the people, not the politicians, to rule, and that when they lose sight of the former through their desire to propitiate the latter, they must abide the consequences.

THE FAST OF AB.—On Monday evening of this week, commenced the fast of Ab, and continued until last evening. This fast the Israelites throughout the world observe in sorrow and in sadness, in tears and in lamentation, in fasting and in prayer. It is founded on the overthrow of the National Government. Although nearly 2,300 years have elapsed since the first Temple was destroyed, and eighteen centuries since the construction of the second Temple, both occurrences taking place on the same day of the month, the fast is still continued from Monday evening to Tuesday night, in accordance with the Jewish ritual, and in consonance with Israelitish feeling. The fast is inaugurated with reciting the lamentations of Jeremiah, and, after the morning service, several hours are employed in the synagogues in chanting, in plaintive tones, the compositions of the saints of antiquity, and imploring the God of Israel to remove the rod of chastisement from Israel and again to relume the light of other days, by the re-establishment of their Temple, and restoration of their Government to its original splendor.

THE Chicago *Times* opens an article on "Foreign Missions" with a statement of the killing and eating of Mr. VOLKNER, an English Episcopal missionary, by the savages of New Zealand. This is followed by a series of sentences and paragraphs upon the subject of missions generally. The object of the writer is to introduce a hit at the Freedmen's Bureau, which he does by declaring that it accomplishes no good, and is only intended to furnish employment and salaries for idle and useless dependents. It is too soon for any person jealous of his reputation for good judgment, to express a positive opinion as to the worth of that Bureau. The *Times*, like all its associates, condemns it because it don't suit the worn-out systems of their Southern brethren.

MARKETING IN ATLANTA.—The late rebels, with all their scarcity, have in some particulars the advantage of us on the score of prices. At Atlanta, the prices are for bacon, the only meat mentioned, 18 to 20 cents, lard 18 to 20, eggs 12½ to 15, chickens 15 to 20 each, good peaches a dollar to a dollar and a half per bushel. Stationery is cheaper than with us, the supply probably coming from England. Note paper one dollar a ream, letter, two dollars, foolscap two and a half.

WE WONDER that those papers that are constantly in the habit of heaping vulgar abuse on such men as STANTON and HOLT do not feel some shame occasionally at their silly course. When men like those we have named receive the endorsement of the leading colleges of the country and of the poets, philosophers and scholars of the land, it is but reasonable to suppose that men of a less degree of intelligence should hesitate before taking a different course.

THE Executive Committee having in charge the affairs relating to the New York SHAKSPEARE Monument, have issued a circular in which they state that they have collected $20,000 and are now ready to receive designs for the monument, which is intended to be a full length representation of SHAKSPEARE, similar to the monument at Stratford-upon Avon.

LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS AT MEMPHIS.—Not less than fifteen thousand troops are collected at Memphis and vicinity. Of course there is much speculation as to the reasons for so large a force at this time and place. The best explanation is by the *Bulletin*, which suggests that the force will be divided into small squads to protect the country and maintain the laws.

The Late Rains and Crops—Speculators Bitten Badly.

The anticipations of speculators and fears of prudent men, concerning the effects of the protracted rains over a wide extent of country, have, fortunately, not been realized. The sun came out and prices which had increased as the clouds thickened, fell. In the Chicago market wheat went down from $1 35 to $1 28; rye from 71 to 64 cents; oats from 51½ to 48 cents; corn from 75 to 54 cents—with an evident tendency to fall still further. A few speculators were losers; but as these unlucky gamblers were betting against the public interest, their punishment can find but little sympathy.

The Chicago *Republican*, of Monday, says:

Men who learn wisdom from all things immediately framed out that this continued rain would do damage to the wheat in the ear that it would so work a serious diminution of the aggregate crop, that if the wheat crop was reduced one-third, or one-half, therefore the value of the remaining one-half or two-thirds must be proportionately increased. The rain continuing, this idea of the destruction of the crop was very dear to the speculators and the result was a terrible commotion in the grain market. On Saturday, July 22, No. 1 spring, when sold in Chicago at $1 60@1 61, and corn at 57 to 57½c. on Friday, July 28, these prices had advanced to $1 32½@1 33 for wheat and 64 to 65½ cents for corn. Flour advanced in an equal ratio, and fortunes were lost and made over and over again, as often as sunshine intervened between the showers. Yesterday under the effect of twenty-four hours of continued sunshine, prices receded; and this fact alone is an argument to show how baseless was the idea that the crop had failed. The damage to be done by the rain is already accomplished, whatever grain has been destroyed is destroyed, and cannot now be recovered. If the damage amounted to anything equal to a serious destruction of the aggregate crop, why have prices receded towards what they were before the rain commenced?

The market article of the *Tribune* of Monday, says:

That considerable damage has been done to the winter wheat, and in some places to the spring wheat, no one pretends to deny; but to act on the hypothesis that the entire crop of the, Northwestern states was almost destroyed, is the extreme of folly. The result is that to-day the general produce market underwent a violent reaction, and prices fell quite materially. We have already noted the fact that a very large proportion of the orders sent here for grain during the present week came from country operators in Indiana and Illinois. Yesterday and to-day these same operators have been busy telegraphing to sell out, which is a fact worthy of note as evidence that the extent of the damage to the crops has been exaggerated. It will take several days, however, to arrive at the correct conclusions on the question, and our advice to all is to act cautiously.

The produce markets suffered a severe reaction to-day, and we note a decline in prices of 1@2c on flour, 2@3 cents on wheat, 2@3c on corn, 2@3c on rye, and 3@4c on Barley. Oats suffered 2@4c higher but closed 3@4c lower than yesterday.

The *Tribune* editorially says:

For the information of our readers, we have compiled the following table, which shows the closing prices of flour and grain last Saturday evening, the highest price realized during the week, and the closing prices to-day on Change.

	Saturday, July 22.	Highest during week	Saturday July 29.
Sp. Extra Flour	$5 30@5 50	$5 80@6 00	$5 25@5 50
No 1 red wheat	1 33	1 75	1 72@1 73
No. 1 Spring	1 12	1 45	1 25
No. 2 Spring	98	1 26	1 15
No. 2 Corn	57½	74	64
No. 1 Oats	39½	55	46@ 48
No. 1 Rye	62@ 63	71	65
No. 2 Barley		1 05	1 01@1 03

The Chicago *Journal* of Monday evening notes a further decline, as follows:

Our Springfield special telegraphs that the wheat crop in that vicinity is found to be not so seriously injured as was supposed. Wheat declined 4@5 cents in this market this morning, and oats 4 cents. Corn, rye and barley are steady at Saturday's decline.

The weather continues clear and pleasant, and for harvesting could not be better, so that in all probability the crops of grain throughout the West and North will, (with a few exceptional cases,) be garnered in good condition. The yield equals, if it does not exceed, that of any previous year.

Flour was moderately active and without material change. Red Winter Extra sold at $5 50 Spring Extras at $5 90@6 12½, and Spring superfine at $5 25. Fancy brands of St. Louis White Winter were held at from $6 50@6 75.

Wheat opened flat, and No. 1 Spring sold down to $1 19, subsequently the market rallied, and sales were made at $1 21@1 21½, but at the close there was an unsettled feeling, and several parcels changed hands at $1 20. Winter red was 2c lower with sales of Extra Red at $1 75, and No. 1 Red at $1 70@1 72. Extra Spring was literally active at $1 45, and No. 2 Spring closed steady at $1 26.

Corn was dull at the opening, and early sales of No. 1 were made at 54@54½c. On the 1:30 P. M. market advanced to 57½@58c, but closed quiet with sellers at 57c. No. 1 sold at 57½@57¾c—closing at 56c. Rejected corn was steady at 50c. Canal corn afloat was active at 62@62½c for No. 1, and 60c for No. 2.

Oats were dull and depressed at a decline of 4c. No. 1 sold at 44@44½c, and No. 2 at 42—closing heavy at 41c for the former.

There was some inquiry for rye, but the transactions show a decline of 5@6c. No. 1 sold at 67½c, and No. 2 at 66c.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The deaths in Brooklyn last week were 160, of whom 104 were males and 80 females.

There are about 10,000 bales of cotton on hand at Cairo.

The Iowa Democrats have omitted the word democratic, in their call for a State Convention.

Crime is still increasing alarmingly in Indianapolis, and the Journal advises the appointment of a vigilance committee on the California plan.

Col. W. B. Lowery, late of the rebel army, is on trial at Houston, Texas, for assisting in pulling down the United States flag at Millican.

A Washington correspondent in the Chicago *Tribune* says that the available funds in the National Treasury for the next six months will exceed the estimated requirements $100,000,000.

A few days ago a German in Chicago went to Lafayette, Indiana, on a spotting tour. He killed nearly a hundred prairie chickens in violation of the game laws, and the hunt cost him about $30.

William Jackson, a farmer near Lafayette, had his head blown off, last Friday, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun. He had hold of the rifle barrel, and was blowing in the muzzle.

A telegram from Dubuque, announces that Willard Barrows and several other prominent citizens of Davenport, Iowa, while on their way to Idaho, had been murdered near Fort Benton by Indians.

It is represented that Dr. Gwin, because he was not made a Duke, has turned against Maximilian, and denounces him. He is supposed to be in Texas now, at least, when last heard from, he was heading for that State, and may be heard from any day.

Some people in Indiana are considerably excrised about the operations of some individuals in buying up soldiers' discharge papers. As high as $1,000 are paid for such papers, and the people cannot understand the business, they think there is some mystery about it.

It is claimed that the opera is more liberally supported in Chicago than in New York. The total receipts for amusements in Chicago for the year ending July, 1865, just at $264,344. Of this the opera of ten weeks received about $60,000.

A grand fair for the exhibition of trotting, racking and working horses will come off at Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 30th and 31st of August, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. A premium of $100 is offered for the fastest trotter of any age.

There are two ways, says the New Albany *Ledger*, of making blackberry wine—one to boil the juice, and the other to set it away for fermentation without boiling. Two years ago both plans were tried in one family. The wine that was boiled turned sour and unfit for use, while the other was delicious, and is so yet—what little is left.

The Bangor *Advertiser* tells a good story of a Yankee who was refused a dinner at one of the taverns down East until he had showed the landlord his "pewter." Boniface then did his best, and at the sound of the bell, in walked the Yankee, and taking a general survey of the table, turned to the host and said, "Mister, you've seen my money and I've seen your dinner—good-bye."

Captain Daniel Hill of the steamer "Sea Gem" was accidentally killed in Chicago on Saturday by George M'Farlane, steward of the same boat. Captain Hill was in his state room preparing to visit the city and M'Farlane, while examining a Smith & Wesson pistol, accidentally discharged it, the ball striking Hill in the left side penetrating to the heart. M'Farlane through remorse endeavored to throw himself overboard but was prevented. He and Hill were intimate personal friends for many years.

Archibald Matthews, aged about forty-five years, committed suicide in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, last Saturday, by shooting himself through the head. In his pockets were found two letters, one addressed to his son, relative to the disposal of his body, the other to his wife, explaining his motive for the dreadful deed. He was in straitened circumstances, and from falling sight and hearing, was convinced that he would become dependent upon the bounty of others. Rather than that such should be the case, he preferred death.

A lad of fifteen years, son of Dr. Eckert, of West Union, was drowned a few days since, while crossing Turkey river, at Clermont, Iowa, with two men in a skiff. The saddest part of the affair is that the unfortunate lad had come to meet his two brothers who were to return from the army that day. While he was dying in grasp, the two brothers arrived, and attracted by the excitement at the river went down to see, when lo! to their horror, they were informed that a boy had been drowned, and that boy was their brother.

Margaret Cooper and Maria Jones, two Gipsey women, were arrested in Chicago on Friday, on a charge of false pretense, made by an old woman named Rosina M. Pitcher. The Gipsies had visited Pitcher several weeks ago, and for the sum of one dollar, predicted that she would be the recipient of a fabulous fortune in a short time. A few days after they came again, and demanded forty dollars, in "money and sundry valuable articles, in order that the prediction might be verified, all of which they received. When the stipulated time arrived, and the fortune failed to appear, the old woman visited the Gipsey encampment to demand restitution, which was denied. Then followed the arrest. Everything was returned, but the Gipsies went to prison.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

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PERSONAL.

Peter Cagger, the famous Albany Democratic politician, is said to be on a mission to Canada, and that an interview with Sanders & Co was within its object.

The appointment of Mr. Richard H. Dana, author of the most compact and logical speech yet made in favor of colored suffrage at the South, as United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, is noted as significant.

Horace Mayard, in his speech at Nashville, last Saturday, said that continued hostility to the Government would force the enfranchisement of the negroes, and that if efforts to reclaim the rebellious population fail, the freedmen will have the elective franchise.

Sanders, Tucker, and the crew of rebels who have made Canada the ba se of their operations are said to be residing there destitute of money and shappy enough. Thompson, it is said, true to himself, ran away to Europe with $150,000 in gold, leaving the rest of the party to shirk for themselves. The Canada people regard them as having "played out."

A Washington letter says: Maj. Gen. Butler, who has been ordered by the President to report here in person, has been expected for several days, but up to this time has not arrived. It is not known to what point he will be assigned for duty, but there are rumors to the effect that his headquarters will be at Richmond. The order for General Butler to report here after having been practically dismissed by Mr. Lincoln, is looked upon as significant of coming political events.

West Virginia Items.

Gov. Boreman has gone to Washington, to be absent one week.

The United Fire Company of Wheeling had a parade on Saturday, turning out in full uniform.

Hon. W. E. Stevenson, Speaker of the Senate of West Virginia, and formerly of Pittsburgh, buried a son on the 20th inst.

Mr. Jacob Sensency, an old and respected dry goods merchant of Wheeling, and his son and successor in business, Wm. B. Sensency, died within a few minutes of each other, on Saturday.

The 6th West Virginia Cavalry mutinied on the 18th of July, at Leavenworth City, because they had enlisted for the war, and, President Johnson having declared the war at an end, their term of service was ended. One hundred and fifty-seven men were arrested and tried, and found guilty of disobedience of orders.

General Grant is said to have remarked lately: "I am a small eater, but I am a huge sleeper. To keep me in good working order, I need nine hours good sleep out of the twenty-four. I can dispose of more, but nine I must have. When I was out west, I got used to getting up about seven, and I nearly broke down. Give me my quantum of sleep, and I can meet any amount of exposure and labor."

DIED:

MOORE—On Tuesday morning, August 1st, at his residence, No. 55 Webster street, Allegheny, JAMES J. MOORE, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 2d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STEWART—On Tuesday morning, August 1st, at 6 o'clock, DAVID M. STEWART, aged 24 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 57 Franklin street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Religious services at 2½ o'clock.

SHEPHERD—On Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock, VIRGINIA, wife of Thomas H. Shepherd, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, 304 Penn street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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WANTED---CARPENTERS.---SIX or eight good Carpenters wanted on Bridge work. Apply at corner of Wayne st. and Duquesne Way. jy31-3t

WANTED---IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY COAL MINERS, at Sallsville, Ohio, by FARMER & WALTON. jy31-3t

WANTED—TO RENT IN WESTern Pennsylvania or Ohio, a Steam or Water-power Flouring Mill, on shares or for cash. Address DON LEIBI, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED A CAPABLE MANAGER to run an Iron Furnace property in Ohio. One furnishing capital preferred. Address, stating references and qualifications, or apply to EDWARD F. WORK, Philadelphia. jy22-11t

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. jy28-4awlm

WANTED—A GOOD MILLER. Price $50 per month. Address W. S. HUGGINS, Manchester Mills, Manchester, Tennessee. jy28-3t

NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., in the Borough of Manchester, until AUGUST 10th, 1865, for the GRADING OF THE ALLEY lying between Franklin and Chestnut streets, from Chartier to Fulton street.

W. N. KIRK, Committee, or
jy29-11t ISAAC STEWART, Street Commissioner.

TAX-PAYERS OF THE FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY, TAKE NOTICE—

That the BOUNTY TAX of said Ward, assessed on the persons and property, in accordance with the act of Assembly at its last session, is now due and payable to me, No. 80 Washington street.

jy28-6t ROBERT BOLE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of JOHN BISSELL, deceased, late of Collins Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, have been issued to the undersigned, all persons having any claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle, at the office of BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.

WILLIAM S. BISSELL,
CHARLES S. BISSELL,
FRANK S. BISSELL,
Executors.
Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1865. jy27-6w

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of William Wilkins, late of Homewood, Liberty Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

JAMES A. HUTCHISON, Executor.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1865. jy6-1m

TO OIL WELL BORERS,

am now prepared to supply to parties operating in the Oil Regions my

PATENT Self-Revolving Driller.

This simple and cheap but substantial contrivance, gotten up, overcomes the many difficulties occasioned by the uncertain revolving motion given to drilling tools by hand turning.

(THE ONLY METHOD THUS FAR IN USE.)

I will furnish for

150 Dollars.

The advantages to the Well Borer which I claim for my Machine is the

CERTAINTY OF GETTING A ROUND HOLE,

by the regular intermittent rotary motion given to the drilling bits—INCREASED RAPIDITY IN DRILLING—non-liability of tools getting fast, or becoming detached, and a reasonable probability that when this Machine gets generally introduced that by enlarging the bits the rimmer can be laid aside. The Machine has been

PRACTICALLY TESTED,

and I am willing to engage with parties purchasing it that if properly set up, which I will determine in person or by a competent man sent for that purpose, and if it does not do what is claimed for it I will take it back with freight and charges included. Parties desirous of testing the Machine will please communicate with me through the Postoffice or in person, at No. 125 Liberty street.

JAMES DONNELL,
jy15-1m No. 125 Liberty st. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES DUFFIELD'S

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

In store and for sale by

jy28 COOK BROS. & CO., No. 13 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOHN MAFFETT and JAMES OLD, under the name and style of MAFFETT & OLD, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1865. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for payment, and those indebted to said firm will settle with JOHN MAFFETT, who is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm. au2-2w JOHN MAFFETT.

FOR SALE—

ENGINE, BOILER, FLY-WHELL, &c.,

Complete, suitable for a Saw Mill, Grist or small Rolling Mill, or any other purpose requiring a capacity of 40 or 50 horse power.

Apply at 60 Smithfield street. jel-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN ALEXANDER, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JOHN ALEXANDER, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

E. H. ALEXANDER.
au2-6wdltaw No. 24 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Owing to an obstruction on the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, by a fall of rocks at Everson & Preston's forge, we will not receive freight until further notice.

A. J. SHANK,
au1-2t Agent P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF REVENUE, PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 12th inst., inclusive, for building a BRIDGE across Turtle Creek, on the line between Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, near Parnassus. It will require a new wooden structure and new pier, also the abutments to be raised.

Particulars will be furnished on application:

By direction of County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT,
au2-6td&2tw Controller.

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCA OIL,

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNER-SHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of the "PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY," is now dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MARSHALL and GEORGE JEPSON retiring therefrom; and SAMUEL MASON and EDWARD BINNS having entered into copartnership, will retain the name, assume the debts, and continue the business of the old firm.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEPSON.
Rochester, Pa., July 29, 1865. jy31-4t

EDWARD BINNS. SAMUEL MASON.

BINNS & MASON'S PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and, both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any foreign or domestic make in the market, whether of American or British production. jy17-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SOUTH & ROSS

Have received their new stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

And are selling very low. Remember, 63 MARKET STREET. au2

DRAWING OFFICE,

31 FIFTH ST., BANK BLOCK.

Mechanical and Architectural Drawings, Oil Maps, &c., &c., made to order. CLEARING

NOTHING TO DO.

Miss Melissa McMorran was hearty and hale,
Yet wished to be slender and languid and pale,
So she hauled her stomach of what it was full,
And cheated her muscles of exercise too,
She pilfered the pebbles her fingers so rare,
And wiped their ends with a delicate air.
Then crossed her white hands on her hoop be-spread lap,
Too inert to converse, and too vain for a nap;
For still twas her aim in attracting the view,
To convince all beholders she'd *nothing to do*.

Miss Julia de Scamper was agile and bright,
Her step, like the queen of the fairies, was light;
So her feet for the slosh of her hands made amends,
And she took for her *sadderis* cold on her friends;
At all seasons and times she sainted their view,
Though they might be busy, she'd *nothing to do*,
But plenty of small talk around her to fling;
So she bubbled away like a brooklet in spring,
Hanging up a skein hour as she went from the door.
Alas! for such trophies when time is no more.

Miss Celestia Fitz Mackerel would dawdle all day
Over crotchet or worsted, or novel or play;
She sorted her shades with an accurate eye,
But let her poor mother's own features go by,
Who, worn half to death with family care,
Found nothing like help from her daughter and heir;
The getting of dinners, the toil and the stir
Of such vulgar pursuits, were disgusting to her;
And thus to her neighbors her character true,
Her mother might fail, though she'd *nothing to do*.

O, young men, my masters, who dream with delight
Of a home of your own, which no discord can blight,
Where the roses of Eden shall perfume the land,
And an Eve who no contraband apple can tempt,
Where the wheels of good order like clock-work shall move,
And babies, well trained, bring an ocean of love;
Where prudence with smiles of endearment shall glow,
And wealth hand in hand with economy grow;
If calm sound a trumpet and bid you beware
Of quicksands beneath, though the surface be fair;
Avoid, like the Upas, with a poisonous growth,
Those exquisite LADIES who've *nothing to do*.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

THE question of an agricultural college is being agitated in Minnesota. The legislature last winter appropriated five thousand dollars, and a suitable amount of land, for the purpose, and all that remains now is to use the gift. Glencoe, in McLeod county, has been named as a good site for the college.

A PRESENT FOR BISHOP COXE.—The Committee in charge of the matter have purchased the elegant residence of Henry W. Rogers, Esq., on Delaware avenue, Buffalo, for a residence for Bishop Coxe, who will make that city his home. The price to be paid is $20,000 which amount has been subscribed by the churchmen of Buffalo. The Bishop, it is expected, will occupy the residence about the first of September.

INTERESTING TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a person keeps a horse, the use of which is necessary to the prosecution of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including feed, etc., may be deducted from his income. When the horse is used partly for a business producing income and partly for pleasure, so much of the expense for keeping him as is clearly referable to productive labor may be deducted.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS DROWNED.—By the shipwreck of the steamer Quimebaugh, on Beaufort Bar recently, nine members of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania regiment were drowned. Their names were: Drummer Wm. V. Long, Company F; David Welsh, F; Sergeant Daniel Liebtenberg, I; Corporal Jacob Chapman, I; Patrick Cawley, I; Patrick Finny, I; John Oertell, I; John M. Gumpt, I; John B. Stewart, I.

AN ENTERPRISE TO BE ENCOURAGED.—Col. Wood, formerly editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, is in New York, arranging for an expedition to Brazil. He goes out on behalf of some five or six hundred Mississippi families, to see if he cannot purchase a tract of country twelve miles square on the Amazon, for the purpose of a permanent settlement. The capital subscription is said to be one million dollars. Wood is commissioned to procure the Emperor's consent. He sails for Rio in the steamer Montano, on the 12th.

AN OVERGROUND BROADWAY RAILROAD.—Mr. Richard Montgomery will shortly put up a stretch of his proposed overground railroad, on Broadway, New York, half a dozen blocks in length, that efficient proof can be seen of its value. This line will be built upon iron posts, and will run over the pavement on a level with the second stories of the better class of buildings. The inventor claims that it is cheap, safe, speedy, and that it will not encumber Broadway even while it is building.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says: "Every building in Atlanta, no matter how insignificant, has been rented by some one who has goods to sell, until there is not an eligible location left vacant. Great numbers of one-story brick houses, built of the remains of the business portion of the city, which was destroyed by Sherman, are going up in all directions."

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—By accident—for we know nothing except from hearsay—we learn that there is at present exhibiting somewhere in this city an invention which, if successful, will effect a momentous revolution in all matters connected with steam engines. The invention, as we understand it, does away with steam boilers altogether, the propelling agent being generated by a slower but fuller burning upon hot iron plates, and passing directly into the cylinder of the engine. If the facts are as stated to us, why does the inventor hide his light under a bushel and refuse to advertise?—*Chicago Journal*.

MR. CHASE'S IDEA.—Chief Justice Chase made a speech at the commencement of Dartmouth College, in the course of which he referred to the question of reconstruction, as follows: "Now I don't believe the constitutions of the seceded States should determine the qualifications for voting. I have talked with our good President at Washington on this subject, and he doesn't exactly agree with me, but I have hopes that I shall bring him round to it before long. [Applause.] Through this great war, the colored people have been freed, and I believe that all free men are citizens. My theory is that in the South the States remain States, but that the people are not the same people as heretofore. The organizations of the rebel States may have been effaced, and we must go to the people to reorganize these States. Now, who are the people? In reply I would say that I believe this war has made every colored man, woman or child, but not one of the people of the whites [great applause], and I believe that the whole people are to reorganize the rebel States."

THE BRITISH NAVY.—A late number of the London *Quarterly Review*, in an article entitled "Our Ships and Guns," deplores the feeble condition of the British navy in these terms: "In the channel our iron-clad fleet is, with few exceptions, reported to be not very seaworthy. We have only four ships with turn-tables, (*i. e.*, of the Monitor pattern) and not one of them is a sea-going ship. In the Mediterranean there are only three iron-clads, and the two Admirals there hoist their flags in wooden screw line-of-battle ships, with which it would be madness to meet the smallest iron-clad of Italy or France." It is further stated that of the twenty-four wooden ships on the coast of North America, none are iron-plated, and that no gun on board any of them is capable of making any impression upon an iron-clad ship.

The *Quarterly* ridicules the management of naval affairs in England, where officers of the Admiralty who are ignorant of the duties of the service, exercise supreme control over men who know every rope and are qualified to pass judgment upon ships and guns alike; and it fastens the indictment by a compliment to "the Federal Americans," who, in spite of all disadvantages, have "developed a formidable navy." In spite of the lesson taught by the Kearsarge and Alabama fight, it adds, though the utility of heavy ordnance was thereby proved on the very shores of England, she has "no such guns yet afloat, while guns of even fifteen inches in diameter are in use in the Federal navy."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only **75** cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for **$1**.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being compact in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain, crock or soil the clothing. Invest **75** cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts.
oct2-1y

☞ **THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July **14, 1865**.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron, the best security against burglars ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.,
No. **251** Broadway, cor. of Murray st., New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
aul-1m HERRING & CO., Chicago.

WINES—SPARKLING, MOSELLE, Chambertin, Burgundy, Medoc St. Estephe, Medoc St. Julian, St. Please, St. Julien, in glass. Very old Port, Cherring and Maderia, for medicinal purposes, in store and *for sale* by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 **221** and **223** Liberty street.

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG ALE, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 **221** and **223** Liberty street.

From Our First Edition of Yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON, PA.

A Trip Down the Ohio—The Crops in the Ohio Valley—Washington College.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 31, 1865.

Leaving your city on Tuesday at 2:15 P. M., we arrived at Steubenville at seven, via the "Cincumbendiluvian." I am gratified to know that quite soon a shorter route will be opened. At Wellsville I had a pleasant chat of a few minutes with Mr. McCurdy, a Licentiate of Salisbury Presbytery, who has for some time been supplying with great acceptance the Presbyterian Church there, and who was the next day to be ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Steubenville.

Everywhere along the rich valley of the Ohio you see unmistakable evidence of the abundance of the crops of every kind, except apples and peaches.

From Steubenville to this place we came on Saturday in a private conveyance across the country. The wheat, rye, oats and corn could not look better. Hay is very seriously damaged by rain. Apples and peaches are not to be found. I see but little change in this ancient village since I left it eight years ago. I am pleased to find the Fulton House, under the superintendence of Mr. Bell, still kept on a temperance hotel, as under the Fulton dynasties, Washington College, which has a history of fifty-nine years, a long and honorable record of names, and has been such a blessing to this place and surrounding country, will soon practically cease to exist. As the students are now about to leave, the citizens have just begun to realize that they will return no more. They have no one to blame but themselves. Had they, ten years ago, but half done their duty, their college would have remained upon a good and lasting foundation—an ornament and blessing to them and to posterity. The Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes go to Cannonsburg, while the Freshmen and "Preps" remain here. More anon. NESTOR.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Between Two and Three Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods Stolen.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, July 31.

On last Saturday night the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. Jeremiah Little was entered by burglars, and goods to the amount of two or three thousand dollars carried off, consisting of fine French broad-cloth, handkerchiefs, vestings, collars, &c. The burglars succeeded in gaining an entrance to the cellar, after which they knocked off two boards about two feet in length, giving them an entrance to the store room above. After gaining access to that department, they took some goods and covered the transom light over the door, and then commenced to take the finest good they could find; also, a gold watch and chain, and over ten dollars in silver, scattering everything else over the floor. Mr. Little left his store about half past ten o'clock on Saturday night, and was not aware of his loss until informed of it yesterday forenoon. There is no clue as yet to the robbers. L.

The Dictator.

From the Boston *Post*, Friday.

The Dictator receives a large number of visitors daily, and all express their amazement at her power and magnitude. The officers of the shipare polite and obliging and spare no pains in exhibiting and explaining the various portions of this leviathan of the deep, her ponderous machinery, monstor guns, their easy movement, &c. The quarters of the officers and men are spacious and comfortable; the ventilation is excellent, and even the fire-room is tolerable. It is a matter of astonishment how any mind could conceive, combine, set up and put into harmonious practical action such vast and complicated machinery, all completely subservient to the cunning hand of man. What may be the result of this achievement in naval architecture, we are not qualified to predict. Some contend it is the *ne plus ultra* of a war vessel, while others are equally confident the Dictator will prove as a floating harbor for fear. But experience will soon test conflicting theories. Her officers think, we believe, she will prove all that has been claimed in her favor. One thing is certain, namely: The old world has nothing equal to her in destructive power, and no navy on the ocean can long resist her. Yesterday the Hon. Messrs. Rice, Sumner, and Burlingame, with a number of friends, were on board, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the ship and much indebted to those in command for their kind attentions; particularly Surgeon Geo. Peck, and Chief Engineer D. Robie, who piloted the party through all the labyrinths of this iron mountain, fully explaining the most important points in lucid and scientific manner. Mr. Robie is an familiar with the machinery as he is with the alphabet, and manifests an ability and devotion in the performance of his professional duties which must afford the Dictator all the advantage skill and zeal can render to ensure her realizing the highest anticipations of her advocates.

Losses of Troops in the Revolution of 1776.

PITTSBURGH, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It may be interesting to your numerous readers to know the comparative loss in the American army during the seven years of the revolution, compared with the loss of the Union army during the four years of the late rebellion. We have not as yet seen any statement officially compiled of the late rebellion, but have gathered from the history of the seven years' war the following:

	British loss.	American loss.
Lexington, April, 1775	273	93
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775	1,054	453
Dutbush, Aug. 22, 1777	400	200
White Plains, Aug. 28, 1776	400	400
Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776	1,000	100
Hubberdstown, Aug. 7, 1777	180	800
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777	800	100
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777	500	1,200
Still Water, Sept. 17, 1777	600	320
Germantown, Oct. 7, 1777	600	1,200
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777	5,752	Surnd.
Red Rouk, Oct. 22, 1777	500	13
Monmouth, June 28, 1778	400	130
Rhode island, August 2, 1778	260	211
Briar Creek, March 30, 1779	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779	600	100
Camden, Aug. 16, 1780	375	610
King Mountain, Oct. 1, 1780	900	96
Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781	800	72
Guilford C. H. March 15, 1781	525	400
Hobkirks Hill, April 25, 1781	400	400
Eutaw Springs, Sept. 1781	1,000	550
Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781	7,072	Surn'd
	24,853	9,297

It will be seen from the above statistics that the American army wanted 2,729 of losing one-half as many as the enemy. Can any one of your readers give us the statistics of the losses of the Union and rebel army? S.

Trial of Gen. Lee and Others.

The Richmond *Republic*, of Thursday last, has the following:

It has been repeatedly stated, and generally believed, though never officially announced, that General Lee and other officers of the late Confederate army were indicted at the last term of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, held at Norfolk. At the next term of this Court, to be held in Norfolk in October, it is said these indictments will be called up; but it is understood in Washington that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct a *nolle prosequi* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading Southerners who have been active participants in the war, namely, by putting them on long probation, and then, as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.

The St. Louis Commercial Convention.

The New Orleans *Times* throws cold water on the proposed commercial convention at St. Louis. It says: So far as the merchants of New Orleans are concerned, we know that the Great West will in the future, as in the past, always find them ready to facilitate all commercial transactions properly based. Our merchants are now prepared to grant the usual facilities towards the movement of the vast cereal or porcine products of the West. Our connections by rail and steam soon will be as complete as in former years. Our newly opened communication with the markets of the Gulf shores, and the islands which dot it; and those of the seaboard, hitherto entirely dependent upon us, present unusual temptations for Western traffic which must forever render this the gateway through which will pass the commodities not only from the West, but those from other lands for Western consumption.

Midsummer Flood.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says: "The memory of the oldest inhabitant finds no parallel to the present flood caused by the continuous rains of the last fortnight. The Mississippi at this point is already very high, and continues rising at the rate of three or four feet in twenty-four hours. The main tributaries from the West are pouring in their accumulated and constantly increasing floods in a manner to threaten a general overflow of the river bottoms. The Missouri is fairly rampant, and its rising and whelming tide is already doing great damage on some of the low bottoms. At the same time the increasing rain is doing immense injury to the grass and grain crops which had not been fully seasoned before the "rainy season" commenced."

MR. M. was one of the old merchants of New York of the kind that grow rich by failures. His last adventure in that line was so fortunate for himself and so hard on his creditors that, after building a sort of legal bomb-proof, he retired from business to his wife's elegant residence on Tenth street. He had always been a man of polished manners, and being now a gentleman of leisure, in his visits to Wall street he greeted his old acquaintances with distinguished and marked urbanity. Among those was an old merchant of the stricter sort, to whom these polite salutations were extremely distasteful. He finally became indignant, and one day blew out, "Mr. M.," said he, "you owe me $20,000. You are able to pay it, and ought to pay it; but if you will promise never to speak to me again I will forgive you the debt!" "My dear sir," replied M. with a bow, "I would not deny myself the pleasure of speaking to you for twice the money!"

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Josh. Ward Wins Another Race—The Victory of the McClellan Crew Another Race Between Harvard and Yale.

The citizens' regatta at Worcester, Massachusetts, on Saturday, was greater than the previous day, when the Yale College crew defeated the Harvard crew. The programme for the day's amusements read as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Single scull wherries. Distance two miles. First prize $75; second prize $50; third prize $25.

Emma Lovett, rowed by J. H. Radford, New York.

Admiral Farragut, rowed by C. C. Hills, Chelsea.

Eastern, rowed by J. Driscoll, Boston.

C. E. H., rowed by Andrew McKee, Boston.

Charles B. Elliott, rowed by John A. Beglin, New York.

Charles River, rowed by Thomas F. Doyle, Boston.

Benj. B. Odell, rowed by J. Ward, Cornwall, New York.

Unknown, rowed by J. McKee, Cold Spring, New York.

New Brunswick, rowed by George Faulkner, Boston.

SECOND RACE.—Four-oared boats. Distance three miles. First prize $125; second prize $50.

Union, rowed by J. H. Radford, unknown amateurs.

George B. McClellan, rowed by J. McGahey, (stroke), J. Cleary, C. Regan (bow).

THIRD RACE.—Six-oared boats. Distance three miles. First prize $200; second prize $75.

HARVARD AND YALE.—Same as yesterday.

A correspondent describes the regatta as follows: The start for the wherry race was had at half-past ten, Josh Ward having a position near the outside, Radford being No. 3 from the inside. The boats got off fairly, Radford being in the lead, most of the others showing within an oar's length all the way up to the half mile. Josh Ward, pulling in his old, fiery, manner, betrayed no particular anxiety as to the result of the race, and gradually dropped behind. He turned the upper stake first, however, and came home an easy winner in 16½; Beglin, of New York, second, in 16½, and Radford third, in 16¾. The wherries were vociferously cheered, of course, and the clean, easy style of the professionals admired; but there was not, aside from this curiosity, any great interest in the race. The New Yorkers gave the "citizens" the worth of their purses, and there was no grumbling on either side. A Worcester policeman, who had evidently read accounts of the Tompkinskeepsie race, wondered aloud in my presence how those chaps could enjoy themselves so quietly. There was considerable sharp practice in this race, with not very gratifying results. It was given out that a club of young Boston amateurs would try their oars with a picked four from the professionals. Reports were circulated through the crowd of wonders performed with their boat by the Boston youngsters, and the opinion that they would give the old heads a pretty hard rub was gratuitously offered by the bullers in the crowd. Then Leary and Beglin, who were advertised to row in the professional boat, bunked, and their places were occupied at the last moment by unknowns. Leary, with his friends, circulated about betting against his own reputation. Before the start plenty of takers could be found when slight odds were offered on the McClellan crew. There may be something in a name, after all. The start was made at fifteen minutes before twelve, and the very zany in boosting matters could at once form a correct judgment as to the result. Radford, the stroke oar of the Union boat, accustomed to use his powerful muscles with a pair of sculls, was perfectly prodigious when he worked his single oar. His companions, in their wild endeavors to keep pace with him, in length and strength of stroke, were indeed out. They lost the stroke—and best of the water imputiently. The bow oar was drenched by the splatterings of his comrades. Radford gave sharp and quick, perhaps ornate, directions, and burst himself to the work, but his boat fell behind the George B., and finally stopped altogether. The McClellan crew, pulled steadily on, and came home in 20½. Long before the boats appeared in view from the upper stake on the homestretch one hundred to one was offered on McClellan, but there was no takers. The professionals did not carry away much swag.

The Harvard boys gamely accepted a challenge from Yale last night to pull a race off to-day for the six-oared prize. The result was a prettier and closer pull than their championship race a fortnight ago. The water was not so smooth, and the waters of Quinsigamond were more ruffled than yesterday, and this the Harvard boys thought would operate in their favor.

The crews and positions were the same. The boats came on at eleven minutes and forty-five seconds past twelve, Harvard having the inside. There was a very pretty start, and Harvard took the lead and kept it for more than half a mile, this, as may be imagined, raised the hopes of their friends, and the excitement was vociferous. There was no sharp work about this race. Both crews pulled their handsomest stroke. Yale rounded the upper stake first, and the struggle continued down to the judges. In all this boneward effort the Harvard boys were unable to lessen the gap or direct length between them and the blue caps ahead. Yale came in winner again—this time in 16m¾, Harvard 16m29½. Some betting of course occurred, but as a general thing both parties were careful of their money. This closed the sports of the day, and the fearful cloud of dust rose again under the feet of the sport and hosts hurrying on the road to Worcester.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

How much Cotton and What is it Worth? —The Reason why Trade is not Better The Prospect.

There is some disappointment among merchants at the limited amount of our business with the South subsequent to the close of the rebellion. This is not surprising, considering the obstacles to business inevitably connected with the social and commercial derangement of the Southern States, and especially the embargo resulting from the penalties of rebellion hanging over the heads of the larger property owners and traders. The South undoubtedly possesses products sufficient to form a basis for an extensive interchange of commodities with the Northern cities. Whatever may be the quantity of cotton stored there, its value must be very large. Taking even the low estimate of 1,500,000 bales, strenuously held by some, yet its aggregate value must be much beyond that of the crops of ordinary years.

Should that be the present stock, the South would realize upon it an average price of 30 cents per pound, making the total value of the stock $225,000,000. An ordinary crop of 1,000,000 bales would realize for the South about $150,000,000, so that the present supply in the South is worth about $75,000,000 more than an ordinary crop. Beside the cotton crop there is also a certain amount of tobacco and naval stores, the high prices of which increase the value beyond that of the supply of former years. The South has therefore on hand a larger value to offer in exchange in the Northern markets than it has held during the most prosperous year of peace. The dilapidated condition of the railroads, and scarcity of river steamboats, and the lack of teams for conveying produce from the plantations to the transit routes, for the present, render it impossible to send North more than a very limited amount of these supplies; but the high cost of the amounts shipped calls for an important amount of commodities to be returned in exchange. A certain proportion of the products stored in the South is claimed by the Government as captures of war; a portion is by Washington purchased by agents of the Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schaichman. I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

jy4 OTTO KREBS.

ENORMOUS SWINDLE.—Intelligence received from New Orleans this morning apprises us of a large swindle committed there, by some individual who claimed to have drafts signed by John J. Roe, of this city. On these forged drafts he secured from one of the National Banks of New Orleans $100,000. Of this sum he spent $60,000 in buying two steamboats, Mittie Stephens and Joseph E. Pierce. The other $40,000 he decamped with, and has not been heard of since.—*St. Louis Dispatch, Tuesday.*

General Monot had received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans for guerrilla service. He was progressing rapidly in recruiting, and by this time is probably ready for service. The report of 10,000 organized Missourians and Texans being on the way to Monterey is reasonably correct, but the number is overstated by about four or three thousand. The actual number, organized and armed, awaiting employment, is between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

THE Jackson *Mississippian* says: "We learn that unbleached domestics in this city have fallen from seventy-five to forty-five cents per yard." So, we think, the Yicksburg *Herald* sagely observes: "'Unbleached domestics' have fallen here from eighteen hundred dollars to zero per head."

In the Quartermaster's Department one hundred and fifty extra clerks are kept at work all night to work off the accumulated business.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 3, Broad St.,
NEW YORK.

We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.

Parties opening current accounts, may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission. my25-3ulSaw

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PIC-NIC AT THE UNION PARK,
Will come off on FRIDAY, 4th of August, 1865, for the
BENEFIT OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER,
WILSON VENNATTA, Co. D, 4th Pa. Cavalry.
jy27-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
F. William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works of McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, Jr.,
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—jy6-3m

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in
OIL CITY,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-tf

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of
Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,
Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, Improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.
REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
T. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3md

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap18.

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
inhl1-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c. PITTSBURGH, PA.
No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st.
ap7-1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.
WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.
This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to render every one satisfied. The pure and medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and beautiful walks surrounding this favorite resort, present attractions.
For Fort Necessity, Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's Grave, Jumonville's Glen, Camp's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hour's drive. Also, the Natural Bridge, Cucumber Falls, and the great coal mine from which the Pittsburgh supply is obtained. Neighborhood abounds in game and fish.
☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, where Coaches will be in waiting to convey them to a commodious drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs.
jy6-3m

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—Persons who wish to spend a few months on the mountains, can be furnished with first-class accommodations. Arrangements will also be made. Coaches will be in readiness at Cresson Station on the arrival of all through trains leaving Pittsburgh. A comfortable conveyance will meet the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Coach at Cresson, which will include this house. A good livery will be kept at the house during the season. For particulars address
A. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
Loretto Springs Hotel, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.
jy15-3m

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh,
BOOK PUBLISHER of all editions of Haven's Clerk Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction to the most fastidious. Orders may be left at 59 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no9

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schaichman, adjoining their Printing House. Lithographic and Printing Establishment of Wm. Schaichman. I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.
jy4 OTTO KREBS.

ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREET,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES,
Jarnis Fluted Patent Poor Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap10

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy8-1y

UNION MOWERS
PLOWS,
SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES
Hay Elevators, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street,
my27-d&w3m PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 81 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Boilers, Fit Wagon Wheels, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Casting in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
T. B. HAMMER, President, McKeesport,
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS.
T. B. HAMMER, W. H. BROWN
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.
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INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	D. E. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my26-3md	F. M. GORDON.

CARPETS.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry Ingrain,
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
CARPETS,
China and Cocoa Mattings,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
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CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN THE WORLD.
Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices]
At 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS!
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
If you want some fine linen, cotto woole
SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS, and SUSPENDERS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.
LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00.
SHIRTS at 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
200 Business Suits at $10.00,
AT
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,
47 *FIFTH ST. OPPOSITE THEATRE.*
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TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER..... C. L. STRAUB..... WM. HUMMEL
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF SKINS. ja28-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calf skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hide and calf skins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja27

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supports, Bandages, Dental and surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies att

The Daily Commercial

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. one-year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

se16

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

JNO. D BAILEY, PRES'T. | JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 1, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's, 1881	106 75	.....
United States 5-20s	.....	106 25
United States 7-30s (3d issue)	99 00	.....
United States 10-40s	96 50	97 00
United States Certificates (new)	97 00	.....
Gold	1 42	1 44
Allegheny County 5's	70 50	.....
Pittsburgh 5's	80 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	80 00	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R.R.	94 00	95 00
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	63 00	.....
Mt. Vernon	.....	9 00
Arctic Oil	.....	55
Banner Oil	.....	5
Antelope	36	38
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	83	85
Central Basin	.....	80
Eldorado	.....	60
Federal	.....	50
Merchants	.....	22
McAboy	.....	50
Myrtle	.....	65
Oil Basin	.....	6 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	12
Ohio Valley	75	1 05
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 50
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	60
Ritchey	50	1 00
Union Lubric	.....	37
New York Silver Mining Co.	.....	50 00

Gold at 11 A. M., 144

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The threatening aspect of affairs on our Texan frontier may be the *cause* or only the *pretext* of the bulls and bears on Wall street for the rise in gold since yesterday of 1½ per cent. and the fall of ½ per cent. on Five-twenties and 7-thirties, and of ½ on Eighty-ones. Gold at noon to-day was 144½; Five-twenties, 107; Eighty-ones, 105¾; Ten-forties, 96¾; U. S. Certificates, 99¾.

The New York General Stock market has fallen back somewhat from the late rally, and the rates of interest s.lightly advanced. In oil stocks we count up sales of 3,800 Webster at $2 30 to $2 33; 1,100 United States at $30 20 to $30 25 Regular, and at $30.50 Buyer 10; 400 Pithole Creek at $5 20 Regular and $11—Buyer 30.

Our private advices inform us that the dividend of the United States, payable about the 15th inst., will be 10 per cent., probably more.

—No movement in any of our local stocks. There were rumors on the street, which we happen to know are wel founded, of some marked advances in the rate of the Ritchie Oil Co. We hear of no transactions in the stock of the company. Our table quotes it 55c. bid, 81 asked.

There are also some reports of favorable indications at the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, but we know not what they are based on. It is firmly held at 93c, with 95c bid.

The famous Maple Shade in the Philadelphia market yesterday rose $1 per share—from $11 to $12, and almost immediately after fell to $7. The cause being a rumor that their "Coquette" well had failed. Accounts today tend to confirm the bad news. A special dispatch received to-day from Philadelphia concerning the Maple Shade quotes it as steady at $7 to $7 25.

—The New York bank statement shows decrease during the week of $7,023,419 in the deposits, which added to the decrease of $6,690,26 last week, makes a total reduction of deposits within fourteen days of $13,683,517. This large reduction in the loanable resources of the banks is the consequence chiefly of the withdrawal of Government deposits from the National Banks. The balance now to the Treasury amounts to $60,000,000, of which probably not less than $20,000,000 is in currency; at the same time there is good authority for estimating the amount now held by National Banks throughout the country on Treasury account at $45,000,000, while the banks do not dare to use under the supposed exigencies of the Treasury. So that there are $65,000,000 of currency now held idle by the Treasury, in deposits and reserves; the result could not be otherwise than a sharp stringency in the money market. The bank statement shows a reduction in loans of only $818,328, proving an active demand for money, under the circumstances of such a heavy decline in the deposits.

—The Philadelphia News says: "The recent developments that have been made in regard to the Commercial bank embezzlement are giving rise to a good deal of discussion, and the testimony of Mr. Palmer, the cash'r, as given at the hearing in Graham's case, is being re-ceived with considerable interest. When the fraud was first discovered, it was bank gave out that the amount taken from it was about two hundred thousand dollars, and it was stated that the whole amount would be secured. The loss is now admitted to be over four hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Palmer, the second officer of the bank, swears that he knows almost nothing about the matter. Why was not Mr. Jones, the President of the bank, put upon the stand at the hearing in the case of Graham? Does he know anything about the condition of the bank? Perhaps if he could be put on the witness stand under circumstances where a cross-examination would be permitted, he could tell whether or not there is one hundred thousand dollars of capital left out of the million it claimed to have under its charter."

The following national banks were authorized during the week ending July 29:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
First	Henry, Ill	$ 50,000
National City	Milwaukee, Wis	100,000
First	Worchester, Ill	50,000
National	Methuen, Mass	100,000
Lake	Waukegan, Ill	50,000
First	Red Wing, Min	50,000
Hatboro'	Manchester, Pa	100,000
National Union Bank of Md.	Baltimore, Md	1,268,720
Jefferson county	Watertown, N. Y	110,800
Atlantic	Brooklyn	200,000
Newport	Newport, R. I	120,000
National	Covington, Ky	100,000
Hurlbut	Winsted, Conn	200,000

Capital of new banks ..... $ 2,839,520
Previously authorized 77,030,770
Whole number of national banks authorized to date, 1,404, with an aggregate capital of..$375,420,281
Amount of circulation issued to national banks for the week 3,589,165
Previously issued 157,307,995

Total circulation issued to date $161,150,830

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, August 2, 1865. }

Business was not very active. The heavy advance in most of the leading articles have made buyers pause. They are not disposed to take hold with freedom—hence we have but few sales to record. The demand being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the home market. The demand for flour has fallen off. The market did not appear so firm, and prices were a shade lower. The supply on the market is not large; however, are on the increase. The shipment of freight was liberal, when the season is taken into consideration. The arrivals were confined to the regular packets. Among them was the J. S. Hall, who has laid up for the present. The departures include the "Hard Times," for St. Louis, with a good trip. The Emma Graham left for the Muskingum river with a fair trip. Freight and a large number of passengers. The Centralia did not get off yesterday. She is announced for this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind. The new steamer "Forest City" leaves to-day on her first trip to Parkersburg. The Mineola is loading for Cincinnati and is announced for this day. The pretty steamer "Alice" is receiving for Cincinnati and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. A number of boats are at the landing. Their officers have not yet decided where to load for on the Allegheny. The landing to-day was quite lively. The Advance No. 2 left for Oil City with all the freight she could manage. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

HAY—The market was not very active. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales of timothy, small lots, at $16@18 a ton. Sales 4 tons baled at $21 a ton.

CHEESE—The market remains steady, with a good demand for home purposes. Sales of 2 boxes Factory at 16c, 75 boxes Western Reserve at 16½@16¾c, 20 do Goshen at 16c.

GRAIN—The market remains unsettled; sales were made at a variety of prices. The receipts for some time have been limited for most descriptions. Wheat—we omit figures, it being a matter of impossibility to obtain intelligible figures—no two dealers seem to agree as to the standard price: Red was quoted from $1 90 to 2 00—we suppose between them to be the true value. Oats are in regular demand; sales of 200 bush at 80c; do at 82@83c; 500 bush were disposed of, terms withheld. Corn—the demand was in excess of the supply, hence the market was firm, with an increasing number of purchasers; sales were made at 80@83c from store. Barley and Rye were dull and prices nominal.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Dealers seem to have come to a stand still. The second sellers have put a stop to the demand for large parcels, hence we have but few sales to record. The supply in the market is not large, but sufficient for present wants. We have no changes to notice. Extra Family from spring wheat, sold at $8 50@9 00; winter wheat $9 50@10 00. The latter was only paid for No. 1 article. Wagon lots sold at a variety of prices according to the fancy of the purchaser.

EGGS—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales 4 bbls at 20c.

COUNTRY LARD—Was in fair demand with small sales at 17½@18c.

PEACHES—Are arriving daily in large quantities with liberal transactions—among the sales of 94 box at prices ranging from $2 00@3 00 a bu, according to condition.

FEED—The demand is improving under moderate receipts. We note sales at the following prices: Bran 4 tons at $16 per ton; Shorts 3 tons at $21; Seconds 4 tons at $22; Middlings quoted at $25@28 per ton.

SEEDS—Were dull, with more sellers than buyers. There is no demand whatever for Timothy or Clover. Prices nominal. Flax finds purchasers at $2 a bushel.

BACON—The market continues steady, with a fair demand for lots to meet the wants of the home trade. The late advance has ruled out a large number of consumers, who are not, financially speaking, prepared to purchase hams at 31c @ lb. Among those ruled out, you can put down commercial reporters. A moderate business was transacted at the following prices: Shoulders, 16c; Sides, ribbed, 19c; Plain Hams, 24@24½c; Sugar-cured Hams, 30@31c. Country parcels, or inferior lots, sold at lower figures.

BUTTER—Remains dull; dealers manifest no disposition to operate. We quote Packed at 18@18½c; Roll 19@20c.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate for home purposes. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

August 1.—The provision market remains very firm, but is less active. City-packed mess pork sold at $31 35 for 200 bbls; $31 50 for 50 bbls. $30 50 is generally asked for country, though we heard of the sale of a large round lot at $30. Bulk shoulders are held at 16c; sides at 16½@16¾c, though it is said that the former will not bring more than the figure named when packed, and that clear rib sides and clear sides, were to be had at 17c@17¼c respectively, loose.

Bacon shoulders are quoted at 17¼c packed; sides at 17¾@18c, and clear sides at 19½@19¾c.

Lard is quiet; 23c is generally asked, but there is little or no demand at more than 22c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 1.—Wheat dull, and 8 @10c lower. Sales of Amber Michigan at 95c, closing with no buyers over 91c. Corn—Sales at 72c. Oats—Sales at 50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865. }

Business in the oil way was not so active. The sales exhibit a falling off, and prices were also a shade lower on certain gravities. The sales of Crude exceed thirty six hundred bbls: prices ranging from 29@30½c. Packages returned, or 25c, packages included. We did not learn of any sales of Bulk. The river to Oil City continues to fall steadily. The only departure was the Advance No. 2, with all the freight she could manage and full of people. The other boats will not venture out at present, but will wait for more water. The supply of Crude in the market is not large, but is sufficient for present purposes. Freights both ways are pleasty. The trade will soon revert to the low water crafts. The Clarion county oil, we have previously referred to, is attracting a good deal of attention, and it has been offered at 35c per gallon, packages included. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

REFINED OIL—Was not much fancied. Dealers took hold very sparingly. Prices, however, have undergone no change. There were no sales for future delivery. Sales 100 bbls, immediate delivery, 64c 50 bbls Free—Sales 100 bbls, immediate delivery, 64c 50 bbls do, 65 for Hutchison's brand. Bonded was held at 44@44½c for prompt delivery.

NAPHTHA—The market continues inactive. We note sales 50 bbls Free at 38c. Bonded was held at 18@19c.

TAR—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes.

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were as follows: 500 bbls at 30½@30½c, bbls returned; 1,100 bbls F. O. B., 25; 300 bbls 30c, bbls returned; 800 bbls do, 29½, same conditions; 500 bbls do, 29c, packages returned; 350 bbls, 40 gravity, 31c, bbls exchanged; 37 bbls, same gravity, 30½.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	Duncan & Dunlap	200
W. H. Bryan	Do	15
R. D. Cochran	A. L. Linton	1,571
J. Mayhew	Mayhew Bro.	586
H. McKelvey	R. Danver	71
J. Walde	Weaver & Adams	141
W. H. Barnett	J. Bell	27
Total		5,391

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Co. 503 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
A. Caddin Co., 55 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
J. C. Kirkpatrick, 50 bbls refined, Baltimore.
Lueisca, 112 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Weightman & Co., 100 bbls, Philadelphia.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

STOCKS.

The stock market sympathizes very directly with the stringency of money. There is almost no speculative demand for stocks, and under the prevailing disposition to sell, prices are generally lower. Erie is declining down as rapidly as it went up; the price at the morning board declined 4¾c., closing at 88½, and after board was offered at 87½. Hudson River fell 2¾c. The market is very much bare of buyers on board, with more demand for stocks. Rock Island was the favorite and sold quite freely at an advance. After board Erie was lower, but the balance of the market was steady. At the last board prices were but few stocks offering, and the market was steady. Government stocks are unsettled, chiefly owing to the large amount of 7-30s coming upon the market.

THE GOLD MARKET

Is quiet. The "bulls" are losing strength on account of the failure of many of their operations are lightening the early part of the day. There is scarcity of money, but the market worked easier towards the close, and there was much offering at seven per cent.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Lower, with considerable activity in Pithole; Webster and United States at a decline. Buchanan Farm, 32@40; Armanda, 39; Excelsior, 19@20; Webster, 300, 3; simple, 310; Inexhaustible, 30; Pithole Creek, 810@ 820; Keyauk, $1 60; Oil Creek, $5 10; Rynd Farm, $1; United States, $30 10.

PETROLEUM

Dull, at 32½c for crude; 49@52½c for refined in bond, and 69@71½c for free.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton firm and in fair demand at 48c for middling. Flour dull and heavy, and 10@25c lower on common grades; $5 60@6 70 for extra State; $6 75@7 00 for common extra State and Western brands. Wheat—Dull, unsettled and nominal, and 2@3c lower. Corn—Less firm. Oats—Milwaukee at 80c; prime Racine; spring, $1 45 for Amber Milwaukie to arrive, and $1 48@1 50 for amber Michigan. Rye dull. Barley and Barley and Malt dull and nominal. Corn without decided change, at 80@88c. Pork dull and lower; at $40 for State and 42c for Western. Rice dull. Sugar moderately active, at 10½@11c for Cuba Muscovado; 11@12c for Porto Rico. Coffee dull and heavy. Hops steady and in good demand, at 70@75c. Petroleum quiet, at 29@29½c for crude; 48@49½c for refined in bond, and 69@71½c for free. Tallow dull and lower, at 9@9 5-16c for new mess, closing at 9¼ 50 for cash; 8¾@9 for city and 10 @ 10¼c for country. Bacon—Long Cut firm, at 25½@24½c. Butter firmer at 29@32c for Ohio, and 39@40c for State. Cheese dull, at 16@17½c.

TO ARRIVE.

Africa	Liverpool...July 8	Boston.
Glasgow	Liverpool...July 8	New York.
City of London	Liverpool...July 12	New York.
Teutonia	Liverpool...July 13	New York.
Helvetia	Liverpool...July 13	Quebec.
Peruvian	Liverpool...July 13	New York.
Scotia	Liverpool...July 15	New York.
Hibernian	Liverpool...July 20	Quebec.
Asia	Boston.....Aug 17	Liverpool.
Cuba	New York...Aug 21	Liverpool.

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New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Gold dull most week, bulls being embarrassed by the condition of the money market. The quotations opened at 144, went up to 145, and down again to 144¾.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Money firm at 7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling dull and lower at 9½@9¾c. for gold, and a shade lower at 144 @ 144¼ for coupons at 1865. Government stocks heavy and lower. Other securities dull. The latter was only paid for No. 1 article. Wagon lots sold at a variety of prices according to the fancy of the purchaser.

EGGS—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales 4 bbls at 20c.

COUNTRY LARD—Was in fair demand with small sales at 17½@18c.

PEACHES—Are arriving daily in large quantities with liberal transactions—among the sales of 94 box at prices ranging from $2 00@3 00 a bu, according to condition.

FEED—The demand is improving under moderate receipts. We note sales at the following prices: Bran 4 tons at $16 per ton; Shorts 3 tons at $21; Seconds 4 tons at $22; Middlings quoted at $25@28 per ton.

SEEDS—Were dull, with more sellers than buyers. There is no demand whatever for Timothy or Clover. Prices nominal. Flax finds purchasers at $2 a bushel.

BACON—The market continues steady, with a fair demand for lots to meet the wants of the home trade. The late advance has ruled out a large number of consumers, who are not, financially speaking, prepared to purchase hams at 31c @ lb. Among those ruled out, you can put down commercial reporters. A moderate business was transacted at the following prices: Shoulders, 16c; Sides, ribbed, 19c; Plain Hams, 24@24½c; Sugar-cured Hams, 30@31c. Country parcels, or inferior lots, sold at lower figures.

BUTTER—Remains dull; dealers manifest no disposition to operate. We quote Packed at 18@18½c; Roll 19@20c.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—I. Balzell & Co., 40 kegs, 20 box do; Culp & Shepard, 220 bbls flour; M. J. Miller, 2,500 ft pine lumber, 50 M shingles; Nimick & Co, 10 tons pig metal; Shoemaker & Lang, 30 cases matches; John White, Jr., 10 cases hoops; J. R. Canfield, 45 box do; Lowe & Fowler, 1 bbl pearl barley; C. Bennett, 9 do do do; Cook Brothers, 3 cask hams.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—W. P. Beck, 60 bbls salt; Wm. Hoffman, 10 head of sheep; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Johnson, Taylor & Co., 1 car fire bricks.

Imports per P., F. W. & C. Railroad:—S Bradley & Son, 58½ wool, 1 box do; P. & J Staffer, 7 grain drills, 81 box do; Wallace, 2 cars wheat; J. B Canfield, 275 pigs lead; H Riddle, 1 bbl oils.

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR

A very superior article of

WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.

For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,

jy21 6m 221 and 223 Liberty street.

FISH—

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
je3-tf

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS

—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWEN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. E. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Water street.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movement of European Steamers.

TO DEPART.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For
City of Baltimore	New York	July 22	Liverpool.
Saxonia	New York	July 22	Hamburg.
Fung Shuey	New York	July 22	Portland.
Persia	New York	July 26	Liverpool.
Glasgow	New York	July 28	Liverpool.
Columbia	New York	July 27	Havana.
Hansa	New York	July 29	Bremon.
City of Washington	New York	July 29	Liverpool.
North American	Quebec	July 29	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	New York	July 29	Liverpool.
Africa	Boston	Aug 2	Liverpool.
Teutonia	New York	Aug 5	Hamburg.
Helvetia	New York	Aug 6	Liverpool.
City of London	New York	Aug 6	Liverpool.
Peruvian	Quebec	Aug 6	Liverpool.
Scotia	New York	Aug 9	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Quebec	Aug 13	Liverpool.
Asia	Boston	Aug 17	Liverpool.
Cuba	New York	Aug 21	Liverpool.

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Hibernian	Liverpool	July 20	Quebec.
Asia	Boston	Aug 17	Liverpool.
Cuba	New York	July 28	New York.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES, No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-1y

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlile	Brownsville.
Franklin	Z. W. Carmack	Brownsville.
Fayette	S. C. Speers	Brownsville.
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlile	Brownsville.
Fayette	S. C. Speers	Brownsville.
Franklin	Z. W. Carmack	Brownsville.
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Hard Times	Brown	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were six feet six inches water in the channel, and falling. The weather during the day was changeable. Business on the landing was not very active.

THE packet Hard Times left for St. Louis with a good trip.

THE splendid packet Centralia, Captain Wm. Reno, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

CAPT. GORDON'S new and pretty steamer is now at the landing, receiving the finishing touch. She is named Liberty Gordon, and seems admirably adapted for the Pittsburgh trade.

THE favorably known steamer Minerva, Capt. G. W. Johnston, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has good accommodations, careful and experienced officers. Capt. J. R. Richardson will do the honors in the office.

HO FOR ST. LOUIS.—The favorite passenger steamer "Alice," Capt. S. R. French, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. Her commodious cabins, polite officials, and efficient crew, offers the best of accommodations for persons going that way. In the clerk's office we notice a fine display of flowers, showing that the passenger business entrusted to him will be done up all right.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Forrest City, Captain John Gordon, leaves this day for Wheeling and Parkersburg. This boat is one of the best of the class afloat, and has been fitted up in a superior manner. The first clerk is Mr. A. B. Bunting, an officer who has passed many years in the line of the steamers. Persons going that way would do well to give the Forrest City a call.

Cincinnati.

August 1.—We condense the following from the *Commercial*: The river has receded 6 inches during the past forty-eight hours, with six feet hence to Louisville, and 2 feet 6 inches below. The weather is clear and sultry, by last accounts. Latest advices report 26 inches on the Kanawha Shoals, in the Great Kanawha, and falling. There is 10 feet in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The Red river packet Rob Roy, on her way from New Orleans, running around Manchack Point, instead of being in the middle of the river, ran into the Government transport Prairie Rose, at about half past two o'clock in the morning of the 23d inst., and the latter boat was bound for St. Louis, and was so severely injured that she was forced to put back and be kept from sinking. The steamer Rob Roy disregarded the signal given by the Prairie Rose, and continuing her course struck the former boat a heavy blow on the starboard bow. Two newsboys and some cotton were precipitated overboard from Rob Roy by the force of the collision. The boys were saved by clinging to the floating bales of cotton.—*Memphis Bulletin*, 27th.

New Orleans.

The *Times* of the 28th says:

The weather yesterday was excessively hot, and consequently very little business was done. To-day it was done. There were but few arrivals. The Macenla, from Galveston, has become in from Red River and reports that tributary waters are falling. The Falls on Upper Red river, at Shreveport, with a good trip of cotton. Capt. Bob Cummings, of the Rob Roy, commanded by the Bolt, and Mr. M. L. Molaucon, in charge of the office. The Red river packet, B. L. Hollis, is announced for Red river. The Ida Handy is announced for Norman's Landing and Grand Ecore. She will receive freight to-day for the same. Mr. Sidney Smith has been appointed agent for the U. S. Campbell Hawkins, of Galveston, has been appointed agent for several laborers engaged yesterday on the wreck of the government transport Sam Phillips, in getting out all they could. The wreck was sold at auction yesterday, and has settled a great deal since Saturday evening. His clearance, for Galveston, in charge of Captain D. K. Porter, leaves this evening for that river.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 28th says: From sunrise until 9 o'clock yesterday morning the rain fell in torrents, was very hot, but after that time a fine wind set in and considerably cooled the air. The river is falling slowly, on their way to this place, had to tie up until the blow was over. There was no harm done by the wind that we know of. The Ida Handy, Capt. Jack Hall, left this port in still rising weather.

The steamers passed up with 250 bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

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The Commonwealth came up tolerably light. She had on board 400 tons of freight destined to the 20th Iowa.

The Leonidas had 50 tons of private freight and a heavy cargo of Government stores, consisting of kegs of nails for Rittenhouse & Hannig's boxes of tin for Davidson & Brown, and 50 packages for reshipment south.

E. S. BUTLER. | T. S. BOYCE.

E. S. BUTLER & CO.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

NO. 16 PUBLIC LANDING.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Have the most perfect facilities for all business entrusted to their care. Forwarding goods for

ALL POINTS SOUTH AND WEST.

Either by RAIL or RIVER, will be properly sent forward, at the lowest rates.

☞ Agents of the CINCINNATI AND MEMPHIS PACKETS. ☜

Refer to Merchants of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

jy31-1mwf

OIL.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, by dint of close study and application, in producing a hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using the hydrometer it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been required, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh31

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, corner Penn and Wayne Sts.

This company was organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company lies in the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK $225,000
WORKING FUND 25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE 1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—SAM'L GRAHAM.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON, | S. RISDON,
WESLEY COULTER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
E. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.

je24-1y

WM. M. MURRAY. WILCOX

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap22-1y

MURRAY OIL COMPANY.

W. P. MURRAY, PRESIDENT.
J. H. LYDAY, SECRETARY and TREASURER.

This Company owns in Fee Simple a Farm containing EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES AND FORTY-FIVE PERCHES, located on Brevort Run, (a tributary to Cherry Run,) and lying between Cherry Run and Oil Creek.

TWENTY-EIGHT LEASES have already been made to responsible parties, among whom will be found the names of some of the oldest and most successful operators on the Creek.

The entire tract will accommodate from 125 to 160 Wells.

The farm is surrounded by four of the most celebrated oil producing farms on Oil Creek and Cherry Run and is in close proximity to the "Reed" and "Mountain" Wells, and about one mile from the "Walnut Bend" Well. The company offer a limited number of shares at the Subscription Price—

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE.

Maps of the property, together with all information regarding the property, and organization of the Company can be obtained at the office of

STEEL & BAILEY, Agents,
Wilkins Hall.

my29-tf

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je24-1y

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Orders for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

RIDER & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND FACTORS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 132 Front street Pittsburgh, 51 Broad street New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS.

The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right for Allegheny county to manufacture BOLLES'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS for CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, at a fair price, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent, as the patent fee is included in our price per foot.

Founders and others now manufacturing this Pipe will please take notice.

Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange Pipe, as well as Castings generally, furnished promptly on receipt of order.

PENNOCK & TOTTEN.
Successors to Joseph Pennock,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Office and Warerroom, No. 141 Wood st. mh28-6m

RIVER PACKETS.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMP'Y

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE ..... CAPT. S. C. SPEERS;
TELEGRAPH ..... CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN ..... CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN ..... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to necessary repairs, the Noon Packet will be suspended until further notice. The Greensboro and Oil Region Packet will leave Pittsburgh daily, at 8 A. M.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., 12 m., and 6 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 12 m.: Brownsville daily at 9 p. m.

Returning: Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock: Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock daily.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel ste